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URGES BETTER TECHNICAL MAINTENANCE; GIVES ELECTRIC SAW, FLOATAGE INDEXES

At the Yurezanskiy Timber Management of the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry of Bashkir ASSR, five ZIS-21 trucks could no longer be operated and required major repairs after 13,000 - 15,000 miles of use. At the Balakhna Timber Management of the Gor'kiy Trust, all new KT-12 trailer tractors had to undergo major repairs because of poor maintenance after only 2½ months, during which time they had each been driven about 300 kilometers, had been operated for about 800 hours, and had trailed less than 2,000 cubic meters of timber. At the Petrovskiy Timber Management of the Yuzhkarelles Trust, the kronshteyn fans of two ZIS-150 trucks were not properly tested before being sent to the timber felling area. As a result the radiators of both trucks promptly went out of order.

Care and maintenance of machines must be the responsibility of the operators of the machines. Truck and tractor drivers should be the mechanics.

Drivers are not only expected to fulfill their norms but also to maintain their machines at a high level of efficiency. A driver on the Chernorechenskiy motor road of the Ibresi Timber Management hauled timber for 2 years and 5 months, exceeded the yearly plans 4½ times, and drove his truck more than 55,000 kilometers without requiring major repairs.

A system of periodical technical inspection must be set up to include: (1) technical inspection before daily departure for work; (2) spot checks while at work; (3) daily inspection after work; (4) weekly technical inspection; and (5) seasonal major technical inspection.

Repair work is to be divided into three categories: (1) current repairs to replace damaged or worn out parts which will keep the machine idle only for a very short time, and which can be carried out by the enterprises involved: (2) medium repairs to replace whole units of the machine, and general overhauling, reequiping, and elimination of defects; and (3) major repairs involving the dismantling and reassembling of the machine.

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Continuous Operations in the Ustyugles Trust

After continuous-operation methods had been put into effect, the timber output per electric power plant per shift in the Mikhaylovskiy Timber Management of the Ustyugles Trust increased to 137 meters in January 1949 as compared to 68 cubic meters for January 1940, with the average shift output per worker rising from 4 cubic meters to 5.5 cubic meters. On individual shifts certain plants supplied power for 217 cubic meters per shift. At the Udima Timber Management, also of the Ustyugles Trust, output has gone as high as 230 cubic meters per shift.

Soviet Electric Saws

The table below summarizes the types, characteristics, and performance capabilities of electric saws now in use in the Soviet timber industry:

Table 1

		Electric Saws With High Frequency Currents			Electric Saws With Normal Frequency Currents				
Index	Units	TsNIIME K-5	ALTI KPEh-3	TsNIIME VAKOPP-3	TsNIIME K-4	TsNIIME K-3	VNII-OLES	LTA	Mass Produced VAKOPP-1
Wt of elec saw	kg	8	9	17	14	18	14	13	18 - 21
Capacity of elec motor	kw	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3 & 1.6
Revolutions of motor	Rpm	12,000	12000	6.000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3.000	3,000
Gear ratio of reducer	--	1:6.125	1:6.125	1:5	no reducer	1:2	no reducer	1:2	1:2
Max diam of wood	mm	950	550	750	950	1,050	500	500	500
Speed of saw chain	m/sec	5.5	6.3 and 5.5	4.5	7.5	5.6	9.0	6.0	5.6
Saw chain (a) type	--	PTs-15	ALTI	N-206 & PTs-20	PTs-15	N-206 & PTs-20	PTs-15	LTA-ORTs	N-206 & PTs-20
(b) Space between sprockets	mm	6.5-7	4.5-5.5	8.5-9	6.5-7	8.5-9	6.5-7	4.0-4.5	8.5-9
Av wood sawed per shift	cu m	3,061	1.448	860	2,638	1,660	351	312	---
Av area cleared per shift	sq m	1,378	574	473	1,610	1,018	214	166	---
Av length of clitch	m	2.45	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	---
Av productivity of sawing	cm/sec	23	38	---	38	42	32	25	---
Av output per 6-hr day									
a) per saw	cu m	104	94	34	31	34	22	20	18
b) per brigade	cu m	104	94	34	37	38	34	42	36
Av no workers per brigade	men	7.8	8	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	5
Av output per man day	cu m	13.4	11.7	6.1	7.7	7.9	7.5	8.7	7.2
Output per worker relative to VAKOPP-1 output	%	186	162	85	107	110	104	121	100

Rafting

Floatage by rafts on the Volga and Kama Rivers is analyzed in the following two tables. Table 2 covers the general aspects of volume equipment, and labor for both rivers:

Table 2

Index	Frame Rafts	Log Rafts
Volume of raft in cu m -- Local	17,500	9,000
Volume of the raft in cu m -- Transit	29,000	21,000
Over-all consumption of cable and rope (takelazh) in kg		
-- Local	11,400	17,550
--Transit	28,460	40,950
Consumption of cable and rope (takelazh) in kg per cu m of timber in the raft		
-- Local	0.91	1.94
-- Transit	0.98	1.95
Outlay of labor force (in working days)		
-- in forming local rafts	97	274
-- in forming and re-forming transit rafts	332	891

Table 3 deals with floatage conditions affecting the movement of two typical rafts on the Volga and Kama rivers.

Table 3

Index	Kama		Volga	
	Raft No 1843	Raft No 1880	Raft No 1843	Raft No 1880
Volume of raft in cu m	24,204	22,384	24,204	22,384
Water displacement depth at Molotov in cm	195	143	----	----
*Max wind velocity in m/sec under which rafts continued in motion	11.8	12.0	16.8	14.6
Av wind velocity exceeding 8 m/sec	9.1	11.0	8.1	11.3
Duration of wind with velocity greater than 8 m/sec. in % of floating time	11.7	9.1	4.1	37 (sic)
Idle time due to wind in % of floating time	--	--	$\frac{17}{4}$	$\frac{47}{11}$
Speed relative to movement of current per hour in km	1.45	1.78	--	--
Speed in actual motion in km/hr	--	--	4.5	4.6
Speed in actual motion in % of plan	103	117	--	--
Fulfillment of plan of operations by towing vessels in %	119	124	--	--

*Most log rafts must stop and wait out periods when the wind velocity is greater than 8 - 12 meters per second. However, Rafts No 1843 and No 1880 were able to continue in motion even under the high wind velocities indicated in the table.

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